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A. S. BURLERSON, Postmaster General

Vol. XI. No. 10

JANUARY, 1918

The Playground

WAR-CAMP COMMUNITY SERVICE

 HE appeal to America to supply the means of recreating home ties for enlisted men in cities adjacent to training camps must sound the depths of the Nation's heart. If the passion for home be allowed to become dulled, men will cease to make the supreme sacrifice in its defense.

"A myriad of young men have been called into training to maintain the Nation's ideals. We must accept the responsibility for their welfare during the period of training when duty requires their absence from home and thus severs those intimate human relationships that feed fine character and encourage noble deeds. Let us resolve that the very call to arms shall exalt the civilian sense of duty to preserve and enhance these intangible spiritual values that make America inexpressibly precious to us."

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The Playground

Published monthly at Cooperstown, New York
for the

Playground and Recreation Association of America

1 Madison Avenue, New York City

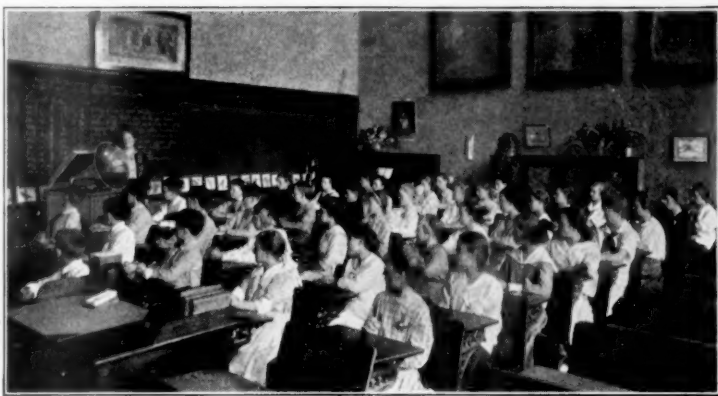
Membership

Any person contributing five dollars or more shall be a member
of the Association for the ensuing year

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Entered as second-class matter August 8, 1916, at the Post Office at
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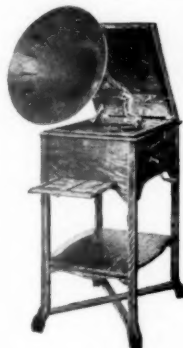
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INVISIBLE ARMOR*

HONORABLE NEWTON D. BAKER, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is a great pleasure to welcome this company of men and women who are here for the purpose of cooperating in one of the most important aspects of our war preparations. This great national emergency presents two responsibilities and two opportunities. One, of course, is the perpetuation of the principles upon which our Government is established, by success against our adversary, who has questioned our integrity. The other is the coincident upbuilding of the strength and wholesomeness and virility of our own people. The task, or a part of the task, which in a special sense has been adopted by you, has more to do with the latter than with the former of those two opportunities, though it is of first importance.

We are interrupting the normal life of this Nation. We are summoning out of their communities and their homes a vast number of young men. We are taking men from their normal environments, from their usual occupations; we are violently interrupting their customary modes of thought. Now, everybody knows, of course, that one of the great social restraints, one of the things that make ordered society possible at all, is the existence of a state of social habits on the part of a people; that those social habits are the things we acquire as we grow up in a community. They are enforced by the sanction of personal approval of the people with whom we have to deal. They are enforced by the approval of neighborhood opinion. They constitute the chief force for the preservation of order and the progress which society makes.

The Idea of Social Restraint

I am sure that everybody in this company, perhaps, will remember Emerson's description of a child's first contact with society, how he goes out of his house and finds a policeman, who to him represents a restraint, the social restraint, of his community. That policeman embodies the idea of force in the interest of order; and as the child

* Address delivered at the National Conference on War-Camp Community Service held in Washington, October 23, 1917

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grows up, he gradually enlarges the policeman until the policeman becomes the Government. As he grows up more he philosophizes the policeman, until the officer represents the consent of the community to those sacrifices of individual liberty which are necessary in the interest of the common good.

Now that state of mind, which exists in every community and in every individual, is being violently disturbed by our withdrawal of large numbers of young men from their homes, from their families, from their social organizations, from their communities, from their church organizations, from all the various affiliations which the young men have made as a part of their social education.

New Conditions to Face

We are collecting those young men in vast groups and subjecting them to an entirely unaccustomed discipline. In a certain sense, we are training their minds to an entirely new set of ideals. We are sweeping away all of the social pressures to which they have become accustomed; and are substituting therefor military discipline during that portion of their time when drill and the military regime are necessarily imposed on their lives. And we are taking these groups of men and bringing them up to and in contact with city civilization and town civilization.

Now a large part of these young men have been accustomed to city life. Some of them, however, are straight from the country. Some of them are from remote parts of the country, far away from the places where they have hitherto lived, away from the people whose opinion has hitherto been their guide and control. We are surrounding the people of this country with an entirely new population, a population which is not integrated with its life, a great mass of people who are encamped on the borders of a town or a city and are wholly foreign to the local feelings and sentiments of the community.

Now that presents a very grave problem in dealing with human beings. It presents several problems. The first of them is: What are those soldiers going to do to the towns, and what are the towns going to do to the soldiers?

I think it is safe to say that no army ever before assembled in the history of the world has had so much thought given and so much labor performed in the interest of its social organization. It is no reflection on anybody to say that the ancient method of assembling

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an army was first to have some sort of inspiring music marched through the street, to have a local oratorical outburst on the subject of the particular cause for which the army was desired, to have young men follow the music and then be taken off to make their own camps, to make their own conditions, and then to be sent to the battlefield with that much training.

The American Way

But the United States is a civilized country. Nobody realized how civilized it was until we assembled this army, for instantly there came from all parts of the country a demand that this army should not be raised as armies hitherto had been; that it should not be envied as armies hitherto had been, but that such arrangements should be made as would insure that these soldiers, when actually organized into an army, would represent and carry out the very highest ideals of our civilization.

In the second place, this army came from the country. Everywhere there was the demand that these young men, whom we were taking from their homes and families, from wives and children, from mothers, sisters and intimates, these young men whom we were separating from their church environments, their social organizations and social clubs—everywhere, I say, there was the demand that they should come back with no other scars than those won in honorable warfare!

Now the accomplishment of that task is not difficult, but it requires a tremendous amount of comprehending cooperation and sympathy, and this great company of men and women here this morning is the answer to that need. It shows that the commercial organizations of our country, bodies like the Rotary Clubs, those organizations which are leaders in their various communities, appreciate the demand of the country with regard to its soldiers, and are willing to supply the social basis for a modern civilized army.

America has learned, I think, more than any other country about the life of adolescent youths. There is no other country, to my knowledge, in which the task has been so thoroughly done as it has been in America by the American colleges and higher schools. I have sometimes been rather skeptical about the advantage of inter-collegiate athletics. It has seemed to me to lay the emphasis on the wrong place, and rather to overemphasize the development of the athletic as against the mental in the boy.

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A Living Object Lesson

When we established training camps for young officers, the American high schools and colleges poured out into the lap of this Nation the finest body of material for the rapid manufacture of officers that any country ever assembled from the beginning of time. And they came to us not merely with trained minds, with handsomely developed aptitudes for acquiring new habits of thought, but they came to us with finely trained athletic bodies, and they came to us with the American spirit of fair play, which, if not born, is at least nurtured on the athletic field. If we can do for the boy in the training camp what the American college has done for the boy in college and what the American high school has done for the boy in the high school; that is to say, if we can work his mind and work his body, and surround his moments of recreation and leisure with such wholesome opportunities as to keep him from being diverted and turned to unwholesome things, we have solved the problem.

For a great many years in America we have been struggling almost despondently with the problem of the large cities. We knew that the large city was economically and industrially more efficient. We knew that by getting people close to the place where they were to work, getting them in large groups, we multiplied the industrial output of the individual. We knew that by getting people into large cities we were able to extend over a wider surface the so-called conveniences of modern civilization; that people could live in better houses; that they could have better sanitation; that they could have better medical care; that they could have freer access to public libraries and opportunities for culture; that they could have better schools. But we realized that we paid a price for the city, and that price consisted in the tempestuous and heated temptations of city life, and every man who has had any opportunity to study city life has had his mind more or less held in a state of balance between its advantages and its disadvantages.

The Price of City Life

It used to be said that a family ran out in three generations living in a city, and that it was necessary to replenish the vitality of city-dwelling people by constant drafts upon the unspoiled people of the countryside; and that was, we learned, because of the vices which grew up in cities, and because all of those restraints of neighborhood opinion were gone. A boy in the country was known to everybody of his neighborhood. His misconduct was marked. The boy

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in the city could be a saint in the first ward, where he lived, and a scapegrace in the tenth ward, without anybody in the first ward discovering it. There was an absence of that pressure of neighborhood opinion, that opportunity to cultivate the good opinion of old neighbors, which was evident in the countryside where conduct was more obvious.

Now, for a long time we tried a perfectly wrongheaded process about the city; we tried to pass laws and to enforce them by policemen, which would cure all these ills. I do not mean that we ought not to have some policemen, but we imagined that our sole salvation lay in the passage of laws and in the employment of policemen. And I can remember when I was mayor of a middle-Western city, that every now and then some movement would get its start to have a curfew law passed in that city, to make everybody go to bed at a particular time. Some laws of that kind were passed, and some supreme courts held they were unconstitutional, and some held they were constitutional, but no court had any right to pass on the real fact involved, which was that they were ineffective.

Combat Evil with Good

And then all of a sudden the discovery was made that the way to overcome the temptations and vices of a great city was to offer adequate opportunity for wholesome recreation and enjoyment; that if you wanted to get a firebrand out of the hand of a child the way to do it was neither to club the child nor to grab the firebrand, but to offer in exchange for it a stick of candy!

And so there has grown up in America this new attitude, which finds its expression in public playgrounds, in the organization of community amusements, in the inculcation throughout the entire body of young people in the community of substantially the same form of social inducement which the American college in modern times has substituted for the earlier system of social restraints.

And now that we have these great bodies of young men to consider, we have also the analogies which are necessary to apply to the task. We have organized in the camps themselves, agencies to supply athletic opportunities, wholesome recreation. The Young Men's Christian Association, the Knights of Columbus, the Training Camp Activities Committee are taking up just as much of the soldier's unoccupied leisure as can be taken up by the inducement process.

And now we come to the last and other side of it. These boys do not stay in the camp all the time; they move out of camp into

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the nearby towns. I took a ride some two or three weeks ago pretty nearly along the entire length of Long Island. There were two military camps on Long Island at that time, the so-called "Rainbow Division" and Camp Upton, which is the cantonment in which the drafted men from New York are being trained. Long Island—at least the part I saw of it—is about ninety miles long, and it was dotted throughout that entire ninety miles with men in uniform. Every little village, every hamlet, every small town and large town had soldiers all scattered through its streets and its hotels and throughout all the places of entertainment to be found there. The Chief of Staff, who was riding with me, remarked that soldiers always reminded him of ants in the directions which they traveled. They seemed to scatter from the center in every direction, for wholly unexpected and unanticipated distances.

Wholesome Inducements

Now that is what we have to face. The soldiers of these camps in their days off and their hours off and in their moments of relaxation, are going to scatter through all of the cities and towns nearby. The railroads, the street railroads, and the motor cars will take them to all of those centers of civilization. Now we must make the advantages as wholesome, we must make the inducements in them to wholesome thinking and wholesome living just as fine and as numerous as we can possibly make them.

And in order to do that, we must organize every social activity in these towns. With that thought in view we must have the Y. M. C. A.'s of the towns, the Y. W. C. A.'s, the Masonic orders, the Elks, the Eagles, the churches—particularly the churches with social opportunities, those that have large rooms where they can have gymnasiums or sociables and receptions—even in our homes, if we happen to be near enough to a camp to make it possible, invite in the boys and give them contact with a normal city life and the domestic opportunity which they are cut off from by reason of their separation from their own homes. I have no doubt there are many examples of exactly that sort of thing going on in this country.

Now, you gentlemen, you men and women, are assembled for the purpose of spreading throughout the communities of this country that attitude toward this army, and encouraging in this army that attitude toward the cities of this country. It is a tremendous problem. It has been partially worked out, locally. But as this

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war goes on we are going to have more and more camps, more and more soldiers, and one set will go and another will come.

The attitude of the community has got to be continuous and growing in its hospitality and in its conscientious recognition of the right way of solving the problem of the soldier. It seems to me, therefore, a most cheering and encouraging thing that a man of affairs, a man of business, a man who is accustomed to success like Mr. Willys, was willing to accept the chairmanship of this committee. It is a cheering thing that you are willing to come these great distances to consult and confer about the things in the communities which will tend to bring about the fine social basis upon which the wholesomeness of our army must rest.

Invisible Armor These boys are going to France; they are going to face conditions that we do not like to talk about, that we do not like to think about. They are going into a heroic enterprise and heroic enterprises involve sacrifices. I want them armed; I want them adequately armed and clothed by their Government; but I want them to have invisible armor to take with them. I want them to have an armor made up of a set of social habits replacing those of their homes and communities, a set of social habits and a state of social mind born in the training camps, a new soldier state of mind, so that when they get overseas and are removed from the reach of our comforting and restraining and helpful hand, they will have gotten such a state of habits as will constitute a moral and intellectual armor for their protection overseas.

You are the makers of that armor. General Crozier is going to make the guns; General Sharpe is going to make the clothes; but the invisible suit which you are making, this attitude of mind, this state of consciousness, this *esprit de corps* which will not tolerate anything unwholesome, this brand of righteousness, if I may speak of it as such, which you are going to put on them here by making them, as a mass, acquire an attitude towards themselves and towards communities in which they happen to be, and toward their own country, this pride that they ought to have in being American soldiers and representing the highest ethical type of a modern civilization—all that you are manufacturing in your armories, in the basements of churches, the lodge rooms of societies, the dinner tables of private homes, the rooms of Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations. There are hospitals, houses, all manner and

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kinds of places, where the sound consciousness and sound mind of a community can be brought into contact, in a wholesome and inspiring way, with the soldier group in its process of training.

Now when this is all over, by virtue of the work which this committee and this group are doing, and are going to do, our soldiers will come back to us better citizens, not merely for the patriotic heroism in which they have been engaged, but because of this lesson of social values which they will have learned; and in the meantime our cities in this country will have gotten, I think, a greater start toward a realization of the community responsibility for the lives of people who live in it, and near it, a higher realization of the value of these experiences, which we are putting into operation, and a stronger sense of its own greatness, by what it has done for the stranger within its gates, than it has ever had before.

Will Help Solve Problem

So that I see in this work, not merely a contribution to the strength of our Nation, great as that is—and I may say that an army is strong just as its individual components are strong, and a sick soldier, whether physically sick or mentally sick, is a detriment rather than an asset to an army—this contribution is going to be not only toward the strength of the army, making it a vigorous sound army physically, mentally and morally, but it is going to advance the solution of that vexing and perplexing and troublesome city question which has for so many years hung heavy on the conscience of our country.

And when the war is over, and our boys come back, and our cities have strengthened themselves by their cooperation, and we have throughout the country the common feeling that we all helped and shared the pride of having participated in this great undertaking and this great achievement, we will find that for the after-war reconstruction, for this great remedial process as to which none of us know much, and of which most of us are almost afraid to think, our people are sound and virile and intelligent, and that American public opinion has been strengthened and made more wholesome and comprehending, and that America is truly a more united people, and that it understands itself better than it ever did in its history.

Now it is for this reason that I am particularly happy to be here this morning, and I trust that those of you who come from other cities will not abate anything in making those of the cities

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from which you come meet the tremendous importance of this community reorganization, of this community assumption of the burden of surrounding the soldier with a proper environment.

The Master Heroisms

Everybody in America wants to help. Most people in America want to do some—well, I do not want to say that—but many people in America want to do some individual thing. I suppose I am just like everybody else. I would like to go “over the top.” I would like to storm a rampart. I would like to grab a flag which was shot down and raise it up and go forward with it, and feel that I had taken Old Glory where it ought to be. That is the heroic appeal, but one of the great difficulties of life is that we fail to realize that the master heroisms of social progress are aggregations of inconspicuous acts of self-sacrifice.

Now this is the opportunity for us to do the master heroism of this age, and if you will impress that upon the people of your communities, I think they will respond, and they will feel, not perhaps the spiritual exaltation that comes from carrying the flags, but they will feel that they are really builders in the final and higher civilization, the civilization of justice and opportunity, and of high thinking and high doing which we pray is to be the permanent state of civilized man after this terrible visitation and tragic calamity is safely passed.

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A NATION-WIDE EXPERIMENT IN FRIENDLINESS

“Though we are all killed there will be songs again but if we were to submit and to survive there could be neither songs nor dreams nor joyous free things any more.”

It is because the world cannot live without songs and dreams and joyous free things that America is sending over her million and a half of young men to help in crushing the enemy of Freedom. And it is because if our young men are to do their part valiantly and effectively they must be armed with a new social state of mind and a new set of habits, that American cities near the training camps are mobilizing their forces to produce the attitude of mind,

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the state of consciousness, the *esprit de corps* which Secretary Baker has characterized as the indispensable "invisible armor."

It has been six months since the Playground and Recreation Association of America, at the request of the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities, sent out its first community organizer to blaze a new trail in the conduct of the world war. Without precedent to follow, with nothing to profit by save the mistakes of other nations in their failure to safeguard the environs of the training camps, these men have gone out to arouse the cities near the camps to their responsibilities and to help them fulfill their trust.

One hundred seven war recreation secretaries are now at work and at least 170 cities and small communities have been organized for service and aided in carrying through the program of activities. While a war recreation secretary has not been stationed in all of these communities they all have some form of organization or have received the assistance of a war recreation worker in furthering their plans.

<i>Alabama</i>	<i>Vallejo</i>	<i>Rockford</i>
Anniston	<i>Connecticut</i>	Waukegan
Montgomery	New London	<i>Indiana</i>
Selma	<i>District of Columbia</i>	Indianapolis
<i>Arizona</i>	Washington	North Indianapolis
Douglas	<i>Florida</i>	<i>Iowa</i>
Nogales	Jacksonville	Des Moines
Phoenix	Key West	<i>Kansas</i>
Tucson	Pensacola	Army City
<i>Arkansas</i>	<i>Georgia</i>	Junction City
Argenta	Atlanta	Leavenworth
Little Rock	Augusta	Manhattan
<i>California</i>	Decatur	<i>Kentucky</i>
Alameda	Lafayette	Louisville
Benicia	Macon	<i>Louisiana</i>
Linda Vista	<i>Illinois</i>	Alexandria
Los Angeles	Champaign-Urbana	Lake Charles
Oakland	Chicago	New Orleans
Palo Alto	Evanston	<i>Massachusetts</i>
Redwood City	Galesburg	Ayer
San Diego	Glen Coe	Boston
San Francisco	Great Lakes	Clinton
San Jose	Lake Forest	East Weymouth
San Mateo	Paxton	Fitchburg
Santa Clara	Rantoul	Groton

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Harvard	Trenton	Port Royal
Hingham	Wrightstown	Spartanburg
Lancaster	<i>New Mexico</i>	<i>Tennessee</i>
Leominster	Deming	Chattanooga
Lowell	Silver City	Memphis
Lunenburg	<i>New York</i>	Millington
Pepperell	Centre Moriches,	Rossville
Shirley	L. I.	<i>Texas</i>
Springfield	Garden City, L. I.	Brownsville
Waltham	Hempstead, L. I.	Corpus Christi
Westfield	Lewiston	Del Rio
Worcester	Manorville, L. I.	Eagle Pass
<i>Maryland</i>	Mineola, L. I.	El Paso
Annapolis	New York City	Forth Worth
Baltimore	Niagara Falls	Houston
Emmitsburg	Patchogue, L. I.	Laredo
<i>Michigan</i>	Plattsburg	Marfa
Augusta	Riverhead, L. I.	San Antonio
Battle Creek	Sacket Harbor	Waco
Kalamazoo	Syracuse	<i>Utah</i>
Mt. Clemens	Watertown	Salt Lake City
<i>Minnesota</i>	Yaphank, L. I.	<i>Vermont</i>
Minneapolis	Youngstown	Burlington
St. Paul	<i>North Carolina</i>	Essex Junction
<i>Mississippi</i>	Charlotte	Winooski
Gulfport	<i>Ohio</i>	<i>Virginia</i>
Hattiesburg	Chillicothe	Berkley
Jackson	Columbus	Hampton
<i>Missouri</i>	Dayton	Newport News
Kansas City	Springfield	Norfolk
St. Louis	<i>Oklahoma</i>	Old Point Comfort
<i>New Jersey</i>	Lawton	Petersburg
Bordentown	<i>Pennsylvania</i>	Phoebus
Burlington	Gettysburg	Portsmouth
Closter	Hanover	Richmond
Cresskill	Philadelphia	Virginia Beach
Demarest	York	<i>Washington</i>
Englewood	<i>Rhode Island</i>	Olympia
Hackensack	Newport	Seattle
Haworth	<i>South Carolina</i>	Tacoma
Moorestown	Beaufort	<i>Wisconsin</i>
Mount Holly	Charleston	Beloit
New Egypt	Columbia	La Crosse
Pemberton	Greenville	Sparta
Rutherford	Greer	
Tenafly	Mount Pleasant	

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Other cities, such as the North Shore communities near Chicago might be added to this list. It is planned that additional cities will be organized in the immediate future.

A certain amount of machinery has been necessary to start the work—a frame work has been essential to give permanency to the structure. And so each city has begun its work with the organization of a War-Camp Community Board, the name of which varies in the different communities, with a number of sub-committees. These sub-committees on accommodations, finance, commercial amusements, commercial relationships, fraternal organizations, receptions and entertainments, physical recreation, information, girls' work, education, church cooperation, music, dramatics, public celebrations and other activities, are undertaking the marshalling of the communities' forces and resources.

Linking up Camp and Community

No part of the machinery which has been installed to link up camp and community has been of greater importance than the census cards which have been secured with the help of the commanding officers. These cards make it possible to know a man's church, fraternity, college, professional and trade affiliations and to put him in touch with the groups in the cities with which his former interests and relationships would naturally tie him up. The cards also disclose a man's favorite form of recreation or hobby and with this knowledge the local committees are better able to plan their programs. The information on the cards is making it possible for the churches to extend personal invitations to their members, for lodges, clubs and fraternal orders to entertain their brothers in camp, and is giving a personal touch to all the work.

The six months which have elapsed since the first pioneers set out has seen many interesting developments in the great experiment in friendliness which the cities are working out. A number of these developments have been along the line of providing the material equipment which the presence of large numbers of soldiers and their guests has made necessary temporarily but which will, after the camps are no longer in existence, remain as valuable additions to the cities' facilities.

Adding Material Equipment

Among the very practical features included in the program of community organizations, have been the erection of comfort stations and the installation of drinking fountains. Atlanta, Ga. has erected a com-

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fort station at a cost of \$20,000. Charlotte, N. C. has installed 16 drinking fountains and several comfort stations. Deming, N. M., Fort Worth, Tex., Greenville, S. C., Hattiesburg, Miss. Little Rock, Ark., Montgomery, Ala., Patchogue, L. I., Pensacola, Fla., and Petersburg, Va. are a few of the cities which, through the addition of material equipment, have contributed to the comfort of the soldiers and their guests.

Living Accommodations

The community organizer and the committee through which the city is mobilizing its forces face no more practical or urgent problem than that arising from inadequate sleeping and eating accommodations for the thousands of people—families and relatives of the men—who flock to the camp cities in order to be near their friends in camp. The problem is especially acute in the small communities near the large cantonments where there are practically no hotels and few eating places. In an effort to meet the needs, in practically all of the cities an Accommodations Committee has been organized as a sub-division of the main board. These committees have made a thorough investigation of all the hotels and boarding houses and a house to house canvass of available rooms in private houses. The location of the rooms, the facilities and prices are then listed so that all the information will be available for the use of the men. Many people who would not at any other time open their houses to strangers have been glad in the present emergency to "do their bit" in this way. A number of cities have adopted novel means of securing the information regarding available rooms. At Newport News the sanitary inspectors of the District Health Service in the course of a sanitary survey of the city listed available rooms. In Norfolk many rooms were secured through newspaper publicity. San Antonio adopted the plan of distributing housing blanks to the school children who took them home to their parents. In some of the cities, as in Little Rock, Ark., Petersburg, Va., and Anniston and Montgomery, Ala., the work has been placed in charge of paid workers. During the summer a number of colleges turned over their dormitories for the use of the soldiers and their families. In some of the communities the problem has been so acute that the erection of portable houses and of hotels has been found necessary. At Niagara Falls, through the efforts of the War Recreation Board, a number of citizens rented a large summer

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resort hotel for the use of the soldiers' families. At Chillicothe, O. the Daughters of the American Revolution, in cooperation with the local board, plans to erect a \$12,000 hotel and the Red Cross five buildings for the accommodation of guests. Anniston, Ala. is considering the erection of a \$100,000 hotel of 150 rooms. In some instances church basements, Y. M. C. A. quarters and the rooms of various organizations have been turned into emergency dormitories by the simple expedient of putting in cots.

The provision of rest rooms for the women guests of the soldiers and the placing of benches in the parks, squares, yards and churches and along the main streets are a further indication of the very practical hospitality which many of the camp cities through the community organizer and local committees are offering their guests.

Making the City Known to Its Guests

The information bureaus which practically all the cities now have are invaluable to the soldiers and their guests in acting as clearing houses for information regarding available boarding houses and rooms, city facilities, car lines and all the points which are so essential for a stranger to know. The War Recreation Board of San Antonio has an attractive building especially erected to house the information bureau. Many of the information bureaus are established at the railroad stations, department stores or at the headquarters of the War-Camp Community Boards which in so many instances have been made possible through the hearty cooperation of the Chamber of Commerce and Boards of Trade of the various cities. Many of the communities through the efforts of the local boards are publishing guide books and booklets of information on hotels, boarding houses, theatres, churches and points of interest in the city and surrounding country.

The bulletins telling of the clubs and special activities and entertainments for soldiers, church services and meetings of fraternal orders, which are sent to the camp and posted in a conspicuous place in the city, are proving very helpful to the soldiers and their visiting friends.

Combating the Ogre "High Cost of Living"

Closely allied with the problem of providing living accommodations for the soldiers' guests is that of combatting the tendency which has been shown on the part of many merchants and hotel and restaurant keepers to take advantage of the soldiers by over-

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charging them for facilities and commodities of various kinds. In coping with this form of commercial greed and spirit of unfairness a number of the cities are doing very effective work through Grievance Committees which are making an appeal to merchants for a square deal and acting as arbitrators in matters requiring adjustment. Overcharges for food served in restaurants and eating places are not uncommon. In Deming, N. M., the Health and Sanitation Committee of the War Recreation Board has inspected all eating places in the city and in the so-called "mushroom town" just outside the camp grounds. Where places were found unfit, pressure was brought to bear for a complete cleaning up or a provost guard was stationed in front of the door. The restaurant managers were quick to see the advantage of conducting clean places and selling clean food at reasonable rates. At the suggestion of the committee, the commanding officer at Camp Cody wrote the mayor regarding the exorbitant prices asked for food. Through this letter supplemented by a communication from the mayor, all the eating places have reduced their prices. In Indianapolis a Complaint Board is being organized consisting of camp officials, representatives of business interests and of the War Recreation Board. Forms are being distributed among all the organizations at Fort Benjamin Harrison on which the men register their complaints with the Better Business Men's Bureau, and it is possible that a black list will be made of all offending firms and the men at the fort warned not to deal with them. The Square Deal Men of San Antonio was organized to protect the soldiers. Many business men have signed a pledge not to overcharge the men in khaki, to ask only a legitimate profit and in case of complaints to submit the matter for arbitration to the Grievance Committee of the Square Deal Association, abiding by this committee's decision. The work of this committee and similar groups in other cities is gradually resulting in the elimination of many of the evils.

Making the Boys at Home

The provision of material comfort and the securing of a square deal have, however, been only the first step towards the goal of a hospitality which will not only be a means of affording entertainment and wholesome recreation to the boys in training; but will prove an effective antidote to the loneliness and depression so destructive to the morale and fighting efficiency of our representatives in France. A hospitality which leaves the men feeling merely as

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guests and not as a real part of the city's life, is not the aim of the cities' war recreation service. And so the cities through many channels are attempting to give the boys in uniform the "home feeling" which will mean the safeguarding of the right relationships and loyalties of life.

**Nothing so Fine
as Their Own
Clubs** One of the first facilities which the cities have offered their guests has been Soldiers' and Sailors' Clubs, or Khaki Clubs and Service Clubs, as they are called, where the men may feel at home and have many of the facilities which cannot be offered at camp but which are an intimate part of their normal life. In providing these clubs many organizations, fraternal, church and civic have pooled their resources. In a number of cities special buildings have been erected to house the clubs. Ayer, Mass. and Junction City, Kans., are among the communities having specially planned buildings. Junction City's club has taken the form of a community club providing not only facilities for the soldiers but a meeting place for the men in uniform and the townspeople. About \$9,000 was subscribed by the community for the building which is filling a great need. The club is equipped with comfortable chairs, 18 card tables, checker and chess games and three long writing tables about which the men crowd. Stationery with the heading "Community House for Soldiers and Citizens," is supplied. A daily attendance of about 1,500 during the week and 3,500 or 4,000 over the week-end, testifies to the popularity of the building.

In many of the cities vacant houses, stores, warehouses, firemen's halls and church social and basement rooms have been transformed into Soldiers' and Sailors' Clubs. The features found most popular are smoking, reading, writing and rest rooms, facilities for playing billiards, pool and quiet games, comfortable chairs, couches, shower baths and bathing facilities, canteens where soft drinks, sweets, tobacco and similar supplies may be secured, books, magazines and newspapers, telephone service, pianos, victrolas and drinking water. Most of the clubs are much alike in equipment and in the activities offered. A few have special features which are of particular interest. The Wesley Memorial Church of Atlanta, a \$300,000 model structure, has been turned over for the use of the soldiers. It has a large auditorium with a seating capacity of 5,000, a gymnasium, shower baths, reading and rest rooms. It is being conducted on an inter-denominational basis with paid

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secretaries in charge. Alexandria, La., has a club rented by the local committee for the exclusive use of the officers and their wives. A number of fraternal orders in Alexandria have opened their club houses every night and are providing cots. For the men from Camp Devens the Young Men's Christian Union of Boston is being refitted at an expense of from \$10,000 to \$20,000 for use as a club. It will have, in addition to the usual equipment, a stage and canteens and will provide lodgings. The Beaufort, S. C., War Service Board is using the old arsenal as a club house, refitting and re-decorating it and installing a lunch counter. In Chattanooga a four-story building with an office, check room, refreshment counter, reading, writing and lounging rooms and sleeping quarters has been secured. A shower of soap and towels given by a group of women in the city proved a novel feature. The Shriners' Temple at Des Moines, Iowa, is to be used as a club. A large banquet hall, reception rooms for women, club rooms, an auditorium seating about 1,000 with a floor suitable for dancing and a large kitchen will make it a very desirable meeting place for soldiers and citizens. The Soldiers' Club at Douglas, Ariz., has a board of managers consisting of a civilian, two non-commissioned and one commissioned officer. Indianapolis also has a self-governing club under the direct control of the soldiers and military authorities. For this club the old Elks' Club was secured and remodeled by the Rotary Club of the city. A dormitory, a restaurant and a large auditorium add greatly to its usefulness.

About the naval club at Coddington Point center largely the free time activities of the naval reserves and apprentices at the Newport Naval Station. A vacant house with 50 rooms surrounded by extensive grounds has been equipped with all necessary facilities. The porch, 175 feet in length, is furnished with 150 arm chairs. A canteen at which the usual commodities are sold carries on a flourishing business. A large motion picture machine has been supplied. The grounds, which are connected with the training station by a bridge built by the government, are laid out in baseball, football and athletic fields. The grove has been wired with electric lights and hammocks supplied. A sylvan theatre made possible by the erection of a stage in a natural amphitheatre is the scene of many vaudeville shows and entertainments provided by the men themselves. As many as 1,200 attended the performances given here.

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St. Helena's naval training station near Portsmouth, Va., is fortunate in having a club house which, like the Coddington Point Naval Club, provides delightful out-of-door facilities in its spacious gardens and lawns. An old southern mansion at Berkeley has been offered by its owner to the Berkeley committee. When equipped, it will have a pool room, lounging and reading rooms, a smoking room and quarters for the Red Cross and other local patriotic organizations. The management of the club will be in part in the hands of a committee of enlisted men.

The first of the service clubs to be opened in New York City is maintained by the Harvard Club. Service Club No. 1 will be conducted in the same style as any regular city club and will be for men only. A member of the firm of architects who built the Pennsylvania Station in New York City is directing the arrangement, decorating and furnishing of the club. There is a bar at which only soft drinks are served. The club, it is hoped, will serve as a model for other clubs throughout the country. A trained worker is in charge. Other service clubs have been opened in various parts of New York City and a number of organizations, cooperating with the local committee, have established rest rooms and opened club facilities.

Patchogue, L. I., has a club house, formerly a theatre, which has been remodeled and furnished at a cost of about \$2,500. A lunch counter and shower baths are to be installed. San Diego's Enlisted Men's Club, furnished at a cost of \$10,000 is beautifully decorated and equipped. A special feature is a well-appointed kitchen with its pantry and serving room where the men may secure meals. San Francisco's National Defenders' Club for Soldiers and Sailors, is described as a big home where the home touch is given by the women who act as hostesses. Home-cooked food is served and everything possible is done to make the men feel that the club belongs to them. The War Recreation Board of Seattle has secured at a rental of \$450 a month, the old Seattle Athletic Club, a seven-story building with facilities for swimming, a splendid gymnasium, and sleeping quarters for 50 men. The Army Club opened by the Solvay Process Co. of Syracuse has been a great boon to the men. Many social activities have centered there and at the Army Club opened in the building vacated by the University Club, where it has been possible to serve meals.

In the provision of club facilities, no organization has been

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more active than the churches of all denominations which have performed invaluable service in fitting up their recreation rooms, parish houses and basements as reading, writing and rest rooms and in serving luncheons and Saturday night suppers. An illustration of what churches are doing to serve the men in khaki is given by the First Presbyterian Church of Spartanburg in opening up its Sunday School facilities including 25 small rooms useful for games, writing, conferences and for library purposes and a large room for general social use. The club is open daily from four to ten p. m. with a paid secretary in charge. A newly completed plant built at a cost of \$90,000 by one of the churches in New London and containing three large rooms and a number of smaller ones, a gymnasium and a kitchen, has been made available for the use of the soldiers.

A Warm Welcome from the Churches

The hospitality of the churches has by no means ceased with the provision of club facilities. Every effort is being made to make the man in uniform a part of the church life not only through attendance at the services but through active participation in them; to give him not only pleasant entertainment but the opportunity of forming permanent relationships and friendships with the people whom he meets at the services and social functions. Some of the churches, as in Atlanta, Ga., are sending automobiles to the fort to bring the men to church. Macon made this a feature of its "Go to Church Sunday" when the automobiles which brought the men to church were decorated with flags by the Boy Scouts and an official touch was given the procession by the presence of the mayor and a number of city officials who rode in the first automobile. The Alexandria, La., committee was successful in arranging for a Sunday morning train known as the "church special" which was met at the station by automobiles to take the men to the various churches. Each of the 16 churches in Atlanta is responsible for the furnishing and maintenance of one recreation room at the base hospital at Fort McPherson which may be used by the relatives of the soldiers as meeting and rest rooms. One of the Catholic churches at Augusta, Ga., makes a point of serving breakfasts to all the soldiers who come to early mass. Between 500 and 600 men are enjoying the church's hospitality each Sunday. The Chattanooga churches are following the novel plan of "adopting a regiment," making the men in this group their particular charges, one of

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the churches sending its choir every Sunday to its adopted regiment. Union services, many of them held out-of-doors, some of them in theatres, have been very popular and have done much to further the community singing idea. Junction City, Washington, Louisville, Montgomery, Norfolk, San Antonio and Sparta are among the cities which have laid a great deal of emphasis on this phase. The union services held in Washington at the White House Ellipse on Sunday afternoon have had an average attendance of about 500. At the open air vesper service at the Cathedral Close the singing of hymns and patriotic songs by soldiers and civilians created great enthusiasm.

Special patriotic services have been features of the programs in many of the churches and personal invitations extended to the men have resulted in a large increase in the attendance. The men in khaki have added greatly to the enjoyment of the townspeople by providing music at the services, both through orchestras and choruses. It has become no rare sight to see uniformed ushers or the men in khaki serving as Sunday School teachers or occasionally occupying the pulpits.

On the purely social end of the church program, numberless activities are making the churches popular centers. Organ recitals, concerts, socials, dances, motion picture shows, receptions, picnics, watermelon parties—are only a few of the excursions in friendliness which the churches are making. The provision of Saturday night suppers by many churches is going far in helping to solve the difficult problem of adequate eating places.

From Church to Home

No phase of the churches' activity in war recreation service is of greater importance than the part it is playing as the connecting link between the soldier and the home. No substitute has ever been found for home life and nothing appeals more to the man away from home than the opportunity to share in the home life of the city of which he is temporarily a guest. The "take a soldier home to dinner" idea has been greatly furthered by the churches to the mutual enjoyment of host and guest. It has become the usual thing for the soldiers attending church service to be taken home to dinner by members of the congregation. One of the churches of Chattanooga has become so enthusiastic that a number of the soldiers are entertained as week-end guests and are supplied with latch keys which they are urged to use as a member of the family. Week-

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end parties are exceedingly popular. One Chicago home is opened every week-end for the use of the Princeton men at Fort Sheridan. Another Chicago resident entertains 25 men every Saturday afternoon. Lawton, Okla., has inaugurated block parties at which the homes in each city block join in entertaining a company of soldiers. On one Sunday, the citizens of Forest Hills, L. I., a small community near Camp Mills, entertained 1,300 soldiers at dinner in private homes. The invitation specified that the hosts wanted men who were the farthest from home and who had the fewest attentions from their own friends. A wealthy citizen living in the Norfolk-Portsmouth district since last June has made a practice of entertaining from 200 to 300 men at his country home each Saturday. On Labor Day he had 500 soldiers and sailors as guests. A number of the citizens are giving small dances in their homes for the men. A resident of Chicago each week entertains 24 young men at luncheon, inviting young women to meet them.

Thanksgiving Day was a real home day for the boys in camp. A Thanksgiving dinner in a home for every soldier was the slogan in a number of camp cities and thousands of men far away from their own families on this essentially home day joined with other families in celebrating the national holiday.

Extending the Hand of Good- Fellowship

Next to the relationships of home, church and the circle of friends and acquaintances among whom a man moves and finds his social life, there is probably nothing the loss of which is so keenly felt by the man in camp as are club and fraternal relationships. And everywhere private clubs and fraternal orders are extending cordial hospitality not only to their own members in camp but in many instances to those who have no claim upon them. Many country clubs, golf clubs and private clubs of many kinds are issuing free membership cards or reducing the fee, giving their guests all the privileges of membership while they are near the city. In this way the officers, in particular, are being cared for. Many private clubs have been active in giving dances and banquets. College fraternities and graduate clubs have provided special entertainment for their members in camp. Rotarians, Masons, Elks, Woodsmen, Knights of Columbus, Knights of Pythias and numberless other organizations are extending the hand of fellowship with a practical demonstration of the principles of brotherhood for which they stand. Open houses, smokers, receptions, banquets,

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picnics and special meetings are only a few of the activities which the lodges and orders are conducting. Many of the fraternal orders are turning their rooms into club rooms for the soldiers or maintaining rest rooms in their quarters. Several are providing temporary sleeping facilities. Specially prepared banners and bulletins in a number of cities welcome the soldier to his particular lodge and keep him posted regarding functions at which he will be a welcome guest. The Masons of Rantoul, Ill., pride themselves on having the only High Twelve Club in the army. Weekly meetings are held with a special entertainer and a supper is served at which regular army officers, reserve officers and privates sit at the same table.

The contribution which clubs and fraternal orders are everywhere making to the social life of the men in uniform is a very important one.

Nothing Omitted from the Pro- gram of Activities

The church, the home, the fraternal order, the club, represent only a few of the agencies which are functioning for the soldier in his free time through the War-Camp Community Service.

All organizations and many unorganized groups are having a part in this great get-together movement which is uniting the camp and the community, making the man in camp a part of the city life, giving him the friendship, the sense of belonging, which no money can buy.

Every phase of social entertainment is being undertaken by these various groups that the man in khaki may have the opportunity of meeting the townspeople. Dances, receptions, concerts, organ recitals, lawn fêtes, festivals, track meets, community singing, automobile rides, dramatics, military tournaments and special holiday celebrations are only a few of the activities which, with the relationships they have made possible, will help to send the boys away the better prepared for their great task because of the feeling that they have come very close to their own countrymen and have received only the best they had to offer.

Dancing a Popu- lar Feature

Dancing never loses its charm and the dances which are being given in the various communities under the careful chaperonage of the women of the cities, rank high in popularity. These dances are providing the opportunity for the men to meet the young women of the town under the best possible circumstances. It is the general feeling

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that small group dances are preferable to the larger affairs and that they must be very carefully supervised. Very often they are limited to specially selected groups of soldiers and the girls are required to come with chaperones. In Columbia, S. C., the men of the medical department were so eager for dancing that they applied to the mayor for a license to run a dance hall. The local committee came to their rescue and arranged a dance, inviting the girls and furnishing the chaperones. The men assumed the responsibility for the boys in uniform who attended and paid the bills. Deming, N. M., has made use of a somewhat similar plan for the company dances which are held at the armory. With the exception of the provision of chaperones, the dances are given entirely under the auspices of the soldiers. For the weekly dances of the National Guardsmen a careful plan has been worked out by the committee. At the first of a series of dances given for one battalion at a time, each girl was asked to register her name and address. Later a printed invitation was sent her for the next dance and no girl was admitted unless she could present an invitation. The men were provided with identification cards which were presented at the door. Fort Worth has instituted a series of invitation dances for enlisted men, 250 having been invited. The invitations are not transferable. The Gettysburg committee held a very successful dance at the Country Club attended by 400 men selected by their own company commander. The girls were taken home afterwards by the townspeople who were present. The Lawton, Okla., War Recreation Board has established an officers' club for dancing. At one of the officers' training camp dances at Little Rock a unique feature was the use of bugle calls for the dances. For the numbers designating the dances bugle calls were substituted. From the opening number when "reveille" was played, the dance proceeded through "sick call," "police," "fall in with full packs," "recall" to "taps" when the band played *Home, Sweet Home*. The Montgomery War Recreation Service stands ready when an organization wishes to give a dance, to provide patronesses and chaperones and to see that a sufficiently large number of girls is on hand. The Saturday night dances for the men at Fort Niagara have been very successful. Two types of dances are being maintained, one series for student officers, the other called a community dance, for the regulars and for the townspeople who are not provided for by other dances. The Pensacola War Recreation Board

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has successfully combated the low class commercial dance by a series of Saturday night community dances. There is no charge for dancing but refreshments are sold by the Red Cross, the proceeds of the sales being divided between the Red Cross and the War Recreation Fund. Military bands provide the music; prominent women of the city act as chaperones and introduce the men to the girls. A manager and assistants are on the floor to keep order and a plain clothes man is on hand. The dances given by the citizens of Watertown, N. Y., for the Madison Barracks have been very successful in providing a point of contact between the student officers and the citizens. Acquaintances formed at these dances resulted in extensive home entertainment.

Music and Community Singing "It is just as essential that the soldiers know how to sing as it is that they carry rifles and know how to use them," is the opinion of Major-General Wood. Singing as a force in helping to win the world war is coming into its own. Singing under the song leaders sent to the camps is gripping the men with a power which will help them to fight and strengthen their courage. Community singing is receiving an impetus in the camp cities such as it has never known and is catching the imagination and reaching the hearts of thousands who have never before known the power of song. Singing in the cities near the camps in which citizens and soldiers unite is one of the accomplishments of the War Recreation Service which is making most effectively for camp-community unity. Communities in increasing numbers are having such sings. The first one attempted by Norfolk, Va., was held in a park and attended by at least 4,000 people, half of whom were soldiers, sailors and marines. The singing of patriotic songs and old familiar hymns was led by the combined choruses of the five churches cooperating in the movement.

Between 5,000 and 6,000 people joined with the community chorus of Syracuse under the leadership of Harry Barnhart in a community sing which inspired and thrilled all who sang and all who listened. The popularity of this sing resulted in its becoming a weekly function. Fully 12,000 people, civilians and soldiers, assembled at the stadium of Drake University at Des Moines for a community sing. The sing, which was led by Dean Holmes Cooper of Drake University, was accompanied by three military bands. The singing by 300 negro soldiers of *Swing Low, Sweet Chariot*,

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Shouting All over God's Heaven and *Tiperrary* created intense enthusiasm. As the flag was raised and lowered, 12,000 Americans, white and colored, rose and sang *The Star Spangled Banner*.

Augusta's War-Camp Community Service is conducting weekly Sunday afternoon sings for civilians and soldiers at the Grand Theatre and similar entertainments are being planned for Macon. San Diego's music committee of the War Recreation Service has organized a class in sight reading for 60 boys from the naval training school who are taking part in the community chorus. Very successful community sings have been held at Niagara Falls under the direction of the camp song leader.

Ayer, Mass., is conducting regular Saturday night sings under the leadership of Mr. Vernon Stiles, the song leader at Camp Devens. The town hall is the scene of these camp-community get-together occasions. The special union Sunday evening services held at Junction City during the summer furnished an opportunity for singing by civilians and soldiers as did Washington's Sunday afternoon out-door concerts at which the marine band played and prominent soloists and choruses led in community singing. San Antonio has had a number of sing-songs. In one of these a military band of 90 pieces participated and 800 picked voices from camp joined with local musical clubs. Chattanooga, under the direction of the camp song leader, has planned an ambitious community chorus program for camp and city.

The first community sing held in Alexandria, La., was a great success. A chorus of 300 voices made up of all the church choirs, of local music clubs and the members of Bolton High School, assisted by a military band, took their position on a grandstand built for the occasion. Fully 2,000 people crowded around to hear the program. Community singing has been started at Atlanta under the direction of the camp song leader. During the summer Fort Worth had a series of sing-songs for which the Park Board furnished seats for 5,000 people. The community sing in San Diego was held at Spreckel's organ auditorium and the 3,000 people present entered whole-heartedly into the spirit of the occasion. Only old familiar songs were sung. Some were accompanied by the organ; others by the Twenty-First Infantry band. At one of the regular Sunday matinees at Fort Worth, the oratorio *The Creation* was given. The War Recreation Boards of a number of cities have enlisted the services of various musical organizations to fur-

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nish music at the camps. In Atlanta the Women's Club arranges a weekly program for the Officers' Reserve, while another club looks after the Regulars. Twenty-two musical societies are represented on the musical committee of Chicago and regular Thursday evening entertainments are planned for the Great Lakes Training Station. The Spartanburg committee, before the arrival of the camp song leader, carried community singing into the camp, the community chorus being taken to camp where it led the soldiers in singing. Twilight sings at the Post, arranged through the local committee at Anniston, proved very popular. Very impressive was the sight of 1,500 soldiers gathered under the rays of a large arc light on the side of the hill which makes a natural amphitheatre.

Instrumental Music Has Its Charms

Much pleasure has been afforded both the soldiers and civilians by the music provided in nearly all the communities near the camps by the regimental bands. These bands usually give one or more concerts a week, many of them in the parks. The interest aroused by the concerts is shown by the account of one of these functions held at Little Rock.—“The band concert at the Old State House given under the direction of Sergeant Joe Raetano was a big success. Several thousand people gathered in the park and sat on every available bench and stump. Scores of automobiles parked around the square added zest to the occasion. Several real anvils were thumped as accompaniment to the Anvil Chorus from *Il Trovatore*, played by the First Regiment Band. The crowd cheered and cheered and the chorus had to be repeated three times.”

Many organ recitals and similar musical affairs are held in the cities near the camps on Sunday afternoon when the men are in town in great numbers. Plans have been effected in Fort Worth for a symphony orchestra which will hold concerts on Sunday afternoons free to all men in uniform. The approximate cost of the concerts will be \$1,200.

Automobile Rides a Never-failing Source of Pleasure

Among the many forms of entertainment offered the soldiers and sailors by their hosts are the automobile trips which are arranged in many of the cities. It is no rare happening for a citizen driving through the city in his car to invite the man in khaki he passes in the street to go for a drive. These rides usually end in an invitation to dinner at the citizen's home. Pleasurable as these trips are for the able-bodied soldiers they are even more ap-

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preciated by the convalescent men in the hospital. The Anniston, Ala., community follows up the drive for the convalescent soldier with a few hours' entertainment at one of the homes of the city. The committee at Deming, N. M., arranges for rides for convalescents every week. In Chicago the Camp Fire Girls are responsible for securing automobiles for Sunday morning drives for the sailors who have spent the night at the Y. M. C. A. dormitories. Many other cities are adding this welcome touch of hospitality to their entertainment.

Playgrounds Serving the Men in Khaki

Many and varied are the forms which the spirit of hospitality has taken in the various cities. One of the most helpful things which the cities have done is to place their public recreational facilities, playgrounds, swimming pools and athletic fields at the disposal of the soldiers and in arranging for seats, platforms, band stands, and other facilities in the parks. The Chicago Park Commissions are performing very valuable service by placing their recreational facilities and leaders at the disposal of the soldiers. Athletic meets have been arranged, coaches supplied and the athletic equipment made available. San Diego's splendidly equipped playground at La Jolla with its recreation building, one of the finest in the country, is used day and night by the men in uniform, dances and special entertainments being given continually. The men are taken to the grounds each night in army trucks so that they may enjoy the shower baths which the center provides.

Giving the Sol- diers Opportuni- ties for Physical Recreation

In addition to the sports and athletic programs provided within the camps, the War Recreation Bureaus in the various cities are making possible in the communities opportunities for athletic meets, tournaments and contests in many of which the townspeople may measure their prowess with the man in uniform.

No form of physical recreation is more popular with the man in khaki than swimming, and substitutes for the "old swimming hole" are everywhere being provided. In a number of cities or in the territory immediately adjacent to the camps where there were no swimming pools they have been constructed. When it was learned by the war recreation worker in the Long Island communities near Camp Upton, that there were no swimming facilities at the camp, he secured permission from the owners of a large mill pond and of a beach near the camp to use their property. The camp com-

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mander, enthusiastic over the plan, put up tents and the local Red Cross chapter supplied several hundred bathing suits. At Spartanburg, two citizens have made possible the construction of a swimming pool in a creek. Hattiesburg, Miss., lacking other bathing facilities, has turned an old gravel pit into a swimming hole. The local committee at Gettysburg very ingeniously provided two swimming pools for the men in camp by constructing a dam across neighboring streams. Burlington, Vt., has fitted up a swimming beach in the Winooski River which runs near the camp. A broad stairway was built from the mainland to a wooden platform which stretches for 90 feet along the river edge; there diving boards were installed and a life boat provided. An abandoned ice pit which a chance exploring expedition disclosed has proved a very popular swimming pool for the men at Salt Lake City. The discovery of the inlet and outlet made possible the diverting of the water. The cutting away of weeds and the construction of simple dressing quarters and toilet facilities completed the work.

Municipal and private pools are everywhere being made available for the men. In Washington, for example, the municipal and playground pools are being used by large numbers of men. Arrangements have been made to light them at night and swimming instruction is being given. Among other cities, Minneapolis and St. Paul have been particularly active in placing public and private bathing and swimming facilities at the disposal of the men. Water sports and regattas have become popular in a number of cities in which bathing beaches and swimming zones have been provided for the men.

Athletic Meets, Carnivals and Sports

The success of the efforts to secure for the soldiers gymnasiums, athletic fields, baseball fields, tennis courts, stadiums and other facilities for athletics and sports has made possible athletic carnivals and meets and football and baseball games which have brought out thousands of enthusiastic spectators and participants. Boxing and wrestling matches are features greatly enjoyed by the men.

An unused reservoir at Deming, N. M., covering 15 acres of ground, is being converted into an amphitheatre which will seat 20,000 soldiers. In addition to baseball and football fields, volleyball, tennis and basket ball grounds, it will have an open air swim-

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ming pool. Six hundred engineers have been detailed to put the grounds in shape.

In Des Moines, the stadium of Drake University has been secured for Sunday football and baseball and the college has agreed to fit up a skating rink. Many thousands attended the football game for the benefit of the Mess Fund, which was played by two companies of the National Guard. An athletic carnival at which several world champions in boxing and wrestling gave exhibitions, netted \$2,500 for the Athletic Fund.

The playground supervisors of Junction City have volunteered their services as umpires and in helping to train the soldiers of Fort Riley for the athletic meets. A special Fourth of July carnival at Little Rock was attended by 3,000. Athletic sports never wane in popularity at the naval club at Coddington Point, Newport, where over 700 men participated in one athletic meet. In the Norfolk-Portsmouth district, weekly games are arranged between teams from battle ships, the Navy Yard and the Naval Training Station. A band from one of the naval stations furnishes the music.

Athletics are playing an important part in the program of activities at San Diego. During the summer twelve baseball teams were organized and regular games scheduled three days a week at the stadium, the playgrounds and the exposition ground. A number of boxing bouts were staged. For the Labor Day Service Meet and Military Exhibition at the stadium there were over 300 entries. A large track and field meet held at the stadium in October represented the united efforts of all the organizations in the city and all branches of the service had representatives among the entries.

San Francisco's Fourth of July program which included an athletic meet and ended with a military ball was voted a huge success, as was the Columbus Day athletic tournament at which the men in khaki gave a demonstration of their ability in competitive drills, bayonet and tent pitching contests, trench digging, hand grenade throwing and races of all kinds. The athletic committee of Seattle has worked out an elaborate schedule of athletic events covering three months. Football games, an athletic carnival and a water carnival have already been held. An ice carnival, an indoor track meet and a relay carnival will follow. The military tournament held at Sparta, Wis., attracted an audience of over 7,000 people.

The use of the Tacoma stadium has been secured for large

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athletic meets. A football match between the officers of the 361st regiment and the State College was attended by 3,000 soldiers who marched through the city to the stadium for a preliminary drill before an audience of over 20,000 people. Around the field marched company after company of loyal men cheering themselves hoarse for their officers.

Dramatics and Pageants

A man's enjoyment of dramatics does not cease when he dons a uniform nor is he averse occasionally to taking part in a show himself. Many of the local amateur dramatic societies are entertaining the men with plays or arranging easily staged performances in which the men will have a part. On alternate Saturday evenings the Elks and Masons of Junction City have programs for the men and very often amateur theatricals are put on in which the soldiers participate. Informal programs at the Opera House consisting of solos, monologues, clog dances and Indian war dances afford the soldiers excellent opportunity to display their talent, while performances given by the Agricultural College at Manhattan provide such programs as Shakespearean plays.

Very often 1,200 men attend the popular outdoor performances given at the Coddington Point naval club at Newport where the townspeople join with the boys in taking part in the shows. The War Recreation Board of San Diego is responsible for the organization of the Liberty Players Stock Theatrical Co., the purpose of which is the presentation of clean, up-to-date plays for the soldiers and sailors at a nominal price, the best seats in the house being sold to men in uniform for twenty-five cents. The Drama League of the city has been active in entertaining the men with short plays and they are opening classes for the soldiers and sailors so that they may present plays themselves. The San Francisco Drama League is also playing an important part in making performances by the men possible.

The boys of Company D New York troops at Camp Wadsworth returned the hospitality of the citizens of Spartanburg by giving them a minstrel show at one of the theatres. Washington's national sylvan theatre, owned by the government, is attracting many thousands of people to the impressive pageants and plays which are being given. Under the auspices of the War Recreation Board a program of pageants and plays to be given throughout the year is being arranged.

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Serving the Men within the Camp Limits

Although the work of the War-Camp Community Service lies within the communities near the camps, there are occasional instances in which, because of community ties and an intimate knowledge of community resources, the local committee is able to aid the Y. M. C. A. and other forces within the camp in providing for the men.

Educational Classes

One of the ways in which the local committees are cooperating most effectively with the camp forces is in the securing of teachers of French and other subjects. The men are eager to prepare themselves for the time when "somewhere in France" they will meet the men with whom they are to fight side by side. The War Recreation Boards in many cities are making this possible by providing teachers not only at the camps but in the communities. Atlanta, Ga., for instance, is furnishing French teachers for the Y. M. C. A. educational director at camp; Burlington, Vt., Charleston, S. C., Chicago, Ill. (where a five-hour trip is involved for the teachers going to Highland Park), Indianapolis, Ind., Pensacola, Fla., San Francisco, Cal., Spartanburg, S. C., Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn. and many other cities are performing similar services. In Alexandria, La., a grammar school has been opened in the evening for classes in French and History. In Chattanooga the Board of Education is attempting to supply the educational material necessary for the 300 men enrolled in classes in camp, many of whom can neither read nor write. Three hundred fifty arithmetics sent to the War Recreation Board by the American Book Company of Cincinnati are being put into excellent use at camp.

The University of South Carolina at Columbia is giving courses in French, History, Mathematics and Typography at a nominal rate. Saturday night lectures are being given at the base hospital at Camp Cody by teachers from the Deming high school which will be opened evenings for classes in French, Spanish, Mathematics, Science and History. The educational work for the men at Fort Bliss has been taken over by the president of the University of Texas who has assigned five university instructors and three volunteers to the work, the army providing transportation to the camp for the instructors. Two thousand men were enrolled in the classes. At Macon, Ga., an educational course has been arranged giving high school and college credits.

The men at the Navy Yard, through the courtesy of organiza-

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tions in Philadelphia, are having instruction in automobile mechanics, electricity, typewriting and surveying, as well as in academic subjects. The Universities of Wisconsin and California are sending instructors to the nearby camps.

Providing the Boys with Books and Magazines Closely allied to the educational work at the camps and in the communities is the movement which has spread rapidly through all the camp cities to collect books and magazines for the men in camp for use at the Y. M. C. A. recreation huts, the base hospitals, the barracks and in many instances in the khaki clubs in the communities. In all of this work the city libraries have been most helpful in acting as clearing houses and in sorting and grading the books before they are sent to camp. The libraries of a number of cities are throwing their facilities open to the soldiers on Sunday afternoon and in the evenings when the men are in town. Many of them have established branch libraries at the camps.

Many interesting plans have been devised for collecting the books and arousing the interest of the communities in the project. In El Paso the Boy Scouts helped in collecting the books which were catalogued by the public library in units of one hundred. At Nogales, Ariz., boxes were placed in various parts of the city where contributions might be made regularly. Atlanta and one or two other cities made use of laundry wagons which gathered up the books as they made their collections. The hotels were asked to gather up the magazines left by their guests. Through the school children of Augusta, circulars telling of the movement for providing reading matter for the soldiers, reached the homes of the city. The Girl Scouts were active in helping to gather the material. The local committee of Dayton secured a large collection of technical and mechanical magazines through advertising agencies. The public library of Washington undertook the task of supplying with books and magazines all nearby camps, soldiers' clubs, rest rooms and detached guard stations. Moving picture films were used as a medium of appeal for reading matter.

Taking Entertainment to the Camps Mention has already been made of the singing and the many musical programs at camp provided through the local committees. No less welcome are the dramatic productions and entertainments of various kinds through which the War Recreation

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Boards are cooperating with the officials and organizations within the camps.

From 12,000 to 15,000 men at Camp McClellan enjoy the entertainments which are sent three times a week by the local committee of Anniston, Ala. The Women's Committee at Atlanta has been very active in providing entertainment for the men at Camp Gordon, taking from 12 to 14 entertainments a week to the camp. Readers, minstrels, violinists, soloists and pianists are featured on these programs.

A very successful production of *Trial by Jury* was staged at the camp riding hall by the Burlington, Vt., committee on music and dramatics. The West Side Park Commission of Chicago gave the pageant *The Coming of Peace* for the Cicero camp. The drill hall of the Great Lakes Training Station is the scene of four entertainments a week given by the local committee. Many of the base hospitals are being provided with entertainment. The War Recreation Bureau of Des Moines devised a novel means of entertainment for the men in camp in a series of picnic suppers for the men of the Iowa National Guard at Camp Dodge. Army trucks transported the refreshments, consisting of home-made pies, cakes and ice cream which were served by a number of young women of the city.

The Indianapolis committee has been successful in securing for the camp such well-known speakers as Ex-President Taft and William Jennings Bryan and such features as the Kilties Band and war motion picture films. The work of the entertainment committee of Minneapolis has assumed such proportions that a booking office has been opened in one of the department stores where the professional and amateur talent of the city is lined up for the men at the camp. Some of the men at Fort Snelling returned the hospitality of their citizen hosts by giving a minstrel show in camp which had been coached by a member of the Drama League. The traditional songs and jokes were appreciated as never before.

The War Recreation Service of Fort Niagara, with the hearty cooperation of the commanding officer, has been particularly active in providing entertainment at camp where a platform has been erected for the performances. A concert by the Kilties Band, a recital by Nora Bayes and a number of entertainments of various kinds have been given.

The Washington committee has worked out an elaborate

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scheme for providing entertainments at the surrounding camps and stations. A census has been made of all available talent both professional and amateur. Rehearsals are held daily for these volunteers and only those who come up to a fair standard of excellence are accepted. During September entertainments were held at more than nine different camps and it is estimated that the entertainments furnished to the soldiers in October, both within and outside the camps, reached 80,000 men.

A Multiplication of Problems

Many and varied are the problems which must be faced by the War Recreation Boards and community organizers in their task. The newness and urgency of the work and the suddenness with which it has come, the breaking up of old traditions and the readjustments necessary to meet new conditions are all contributing factors in creating many of the conditions and complications which the splendid spirit of cooperation and helpfulness displayed throughout the War Recreation Service is going far to overcome.

Commercial Re- creation Prob- lems

One of the important duties of the War Recreation Bureau in every city has been the maintenance of high standards in all such forms of commercialized amusement as motion picture and vaudeville performances and dance halls. The great majority of the War Recreation Boards now have a sub-committee whose duty it is to censor the type of entertainment shown in the motion picture and vaudeville houses, the managers of which have, in most instances, shown a splendid spirit of cooperation. The National Board of Review of Motion Pictures is in correspondence with the managers of the motion picture theatres, urging them as a patriotic duty to refrain from showing certain types of pictures and supplying them with lists of particularly desirable films for presentation before soldier audiences. In Charlotte, N. C., the mayor requires the coming week's program of films to be submitted to the local committee with a view to eliminating undesirable features. The City Councils of Augusta, Ga., and a number of other cities have ruled that no licenses shall be granted for commercial amusements until after the applications have been referred to the committee on commercial recreation for investigation.

Turner Amusement Park at Deming, New Mexico, consisting of 160 acres with a speedway and a grand stand to accommodate 40,000 people, is being laid out on grounds adjacent to the camp.

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It is planned to spend \$500,000 in establishing this park which will be a permanent state fair ground for New Mexico. Ten per cent of the gate receipts and twenty-five per cent of the concession rentals will go to the War Service Board. On October the thirteenth at Fort Worth, Como Park and Lake were thrown open to the public by the Parker Amusement Company, marking a distinct epoch in the annals of commercial amusement as it is the first time one of these parks has operated under semi-military regulations. The War Service Board receives a portion of the receipts and is able to control in some degree the type of entertainment given. The commercial enterprises of San Antonio have been put under the supervision of the city and the War Recreation Board, no amusement project being permitted without the sanction of the Board. Another phase of cooperation with commercial recreation companies lies in the arrangement existing in a number of cities whereby reduced rates of admission to men in uniform prevail.

The dance hall problem because of the undesirable features connected with it, presents, perhaps, more difficult phases than any other form of commercialized amusement. The local committees have tried in a number of cities to meet some of the problems by securing the permission of the managers to place chaperones in the halls. Another line of attack lies in the substitution of well-conducted dance halls. At Little Rock the license has been made so high that only the better class of dance halls can afford to pay it, thereby eliminating many small poorly-managed ones. A new \$300,000 building is under construction which will contain a well-managed, splendidly lighted and ventilated dance hall under the supervision of the War Recreation Board.

The War Recreation Board of Louisville, Ky., is attempting a solution of the dance hall problem by conducting a large commercial dance hall under its own auspices. The Girls' Work Committee has been placed in charge with authority to make decisions regarding any problems which may arise. At the dances, which will be held seven days in the week, chaperones will be present to introduce the soldiers and girls and supervise the dancing. Another step toward controlling the dance hall situation has been taken in the employment of a dance hall supervisor to standardize dancing in all the public dance halls in the city. The city administration is giving authority to these supervisors to appoint chaperones

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who will be paid by the dance hall managers. If the conditions maintained are not satisfactory the administration will close the hall in question.

Allied with the Girls' Patriotic League of Montgomery, Ala. which has given a number of dances, is the Chaperone Committee of at least 200 women. The organization has become so extensive that in a short time it will include practically all the girls in the town and it will be impossible for any individual or organization to hold a dance which does not meet with the approval of the League and the Committee on Training Camp Activities. The proprietor of a dance hall conducted on a commercial basis to which girls were admitted free while men were charged an admission fee of fifty cents has agreed to allow the Chaperone Committee of the League to supervise its dances. A definite understanding will be reached regarding the hours and type of dancing.

The extension of existing commercial recreation places to meet the suddenly increased needs is another phase of the problem. It is essential that the War Recreation Boards shall have the co-operation of any new enterprises in order to keep the standards high. In one city a local business house plans to open a roller skating rink and to build new bowling alleys and pool rooms. A large theatre with a seating capacity of 3,000 which is to be built near the entrance to Camp Lee has agreed to submit all its plans for the censorship of the War Recreation Bureau of Petersburg. Roller skating rinks have been opened in a number of cities. Tacoma is to have a new motion picture theatre which will seat from 3,000 to 3,500 men.

Sunday Recreation

The problem of providing recreation for the soldier on Sunday, in some camps the only day on which he has leisure time, has been a perplexing one. This is particularly true of those parts of the country where Sunday has always been strictly observed and in the small town as contrasted with the city which offers greater facilities for Sunday entertainment. In a number of states laws forbid the opening of motion picture houses on Sunday and popular sentiment is against such action. Whatever the feeling, however, on the part of individual communities or people regarding Sabbath observance, it is the consensus of opinion that some form of wholesome recreation must be provided for the men in uniform on Sunday which is universally the lonesome day for one away from home. As

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a result, even in the towns where the bluest Sunday laws prevail, much has been done to provide amusement for the men although the communities have not been willing to permit the opening of any form of commercial recreation. In one community in the South the ministers not only consented to sanction a constructive program of recreation for the men but expressed a desire to share in it themselves. As a result regular Sunday matinees have been inaugurated with musical and dramatic programs. In another city the Ministerial Alliance decided to use the municipal auditorium on Sunday afternoons for social and other entertainments and also to provide a program in each of two theatres. A number of cities, among them San Francisco, Chattanooga, Indianapolis and Ayer have arranged to have the motion picture theatres open on Sunday, and still others are featuring baseball games.

The provision of music and singing has been one of the solutions of the Sunday recreation problem. The second Sunday on which community singing was tried in Augusta, hundreds of people were turned away from the theatre because of lack of room. The out-of-door union services such as have been held in Washington, San Antonio and other cities in which singing has made so important a part of the program, band concerts and organ recitals are also helping to solve the problem as has, in no small degree, the increasing emphasis on home hospitality.

Providing for the Colored Troops

The relationship of the southerner to the northern negro and of the northerner to the southern negro whose ways he does not understand, is creating something of a problem in War Recreation Service as it touches the colored soldier. Efforts are, however, being made to provide recreation for the colored troops in the way which will be most acceptable to them and to provide the activities which they will most enjoy. In a number of cities such as Columbia, S. C., Anniston and Montgomery, Ala., Atlanta, Ga. and Petersburg, Va., committees of colored citizens have been organized to provide wholesome leisure time activities for the colored troops in the same general way as for the white soldiers. These committees receive whatever assistance may be needed from the general committees.

In Chicago a very successful community sing for negro troops was organized by the War Recreation Board. Over 4,000 people both white and colored were present. A community sing and review

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of negro troops at the stadium at Des Moines resulted in an increased regard for the ability of the negro soldier and an appreciation of his service to the country. Plans are on foot in San Antonio whereby the negro citizens will organize an amusement park for colored soldiers. The army officers at Montgomery, at the suggestion of the war recreation worker, gave to the negro troops at Camp Sheridan a very careful explanation of southern customs and of Alabama laws relating to the negroes, suggesting the line of conduct which should prevail in order to avoid difficulties.

The Problem of the Young Girl

One of the fundamental problems—no new one but suddenly aggravated by the abnormal atmosphere and excitement accompanying the presence of large numbers of the soldiers—is that of the relationship of the young girl and the soldier. What has been called the "lure of the khaki" is but an expression on the part of the girl of her admiration for the spirit of the men who are willing to give their lives, if need be, in the defense of their country. How to turn this feeling into the right channels, how to make the girl realize that the attitude of the soldier towards her will depend entirely upon her and that it is her privilege to help the men in khaki respect and dignify their uniforms, how to build up ideals of life which will prove a safeguard against dangers; these are only a few of the phases of the problem.

The sub-committees on work for girls and women which are organized in connection with all the general committees in the cities, are having the assistance of a number of national organizations whose experience in dealing with questions relating to the welfare of girls is invaluable. The National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association is sending special workers to the camp cities to work with the committees acting as advisors, studying the needs and applying the remedies. Under the direction of Miss Maude Miner, of the Girls' Protective League, who is traveling from city to city, the foundation for constructive work is being laid. Policewomen are being employed where needed and detention homes are under construction in a number of cities. The national Travelers' Aid Society is stimulating the work of the local Travelers' Aid Societies in an effort to increase the number of workers in the camp cities, to enlarge the work to meet the needs, and to make it as efficient as possible.

Tying up the girls who desire to serve the men who are to fight

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for their country with some form of patriotic work has been one of the main lines of effort. The organization of Girls' Patriotic Leagues, reaching as they do girls of all creeds and classes, has proved very helpful in drawing the girls together in groups for Red Cross activities, knitting and sewing, first aid classes and other patriotic activities. Classes in domestic science, telegraphy and stenography have been organized. In a number of cities employment bureaus have been opened and special efforts are being made in all the cities to provide activities for the working girls. A great deal of emphasis is being laid upon the desirability of providing recreational activities for the girls themselves. Hikes, picnics, athletics and games are rounding out the program of patriotic work planned for the girls. A number of club rooms for girls have been opened. Ayer, Mass., has a nine room club house used as headquarters for all the girls' activities with one large room set aside for socials, dances and entertainment of the soldiers. A resident director is in charge. Pageants in which only girls and young women participate have been given. Syracuse, N. Y., and Rossville, Tenn., have been especially successful in their pageants.

The Patriotic Leagues are affording the opportunity for the club leaders to put before the girls the need for high standards of living and idealism. Very often at the large rallies at which the girls come together for recreation and the singing of patriotic songs, talks are given them on the necessity for modest dressing. Similar campaigns are also going on among the mothers in an effort to point out to them the dangers of the situation. Gettysburg, San Antonio and other cities have arranged for a series of lectures to girls and women by women physicians. A western city has an organization of guardians consisting of twenty-five women representing the various churches, whose purpose it is to get in touch with the mothers of wayward girls and to establish friendly relations with girls seen in company with soldiers after dances.

Realizing the necessity for providing opportunities for the young girls and soldiers to meet under normal conditions, many cities are arranging entertainments at which the girls may act as hostesses to the men in khaki. This is sometimes done through the Y. W. C. A.'s, a number of which are holding open house and socials of various kinds, through churches and through women's organizations which are arranging for dances and other well-chaperoned forms of entertainment. There is a strong feeling,

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however, that it is desirable not to multiply such entertainments and to inaugurate them only when there is a definite need. There must, too, be adequate and wise supervision and leadership.

The action taken in Pensacola, Fla., is indicative of what is being done in all the cities to safeguard entertainments of this sort. Here a women's committee has been organized for the purpose of looking after the welfare of the girls at the community dances. The committee members not only see to it that the girls reach the dances and return home safely but select the patronesses for the dances and act as chaperones.

On the protective side much is being accomplished. The majority of the cities in which the war recreation secretaries are at work now have 'Travelers' Aid workers to meet the girls and women when they arrive at the railroad station and to see to it that they receive the proper care, in some instances sending them back to their homes if it seems wise. The 'Travelers' Aid Society of Massachusetts has arranged to have a representative in every town in New England so that any girl or women friend or relative of a soldier coming to Camp Devens may have all possible help. When she arrives at Ayer she may receive help at the information bureau in securing a place to stay and is given information regarding the camp. Realizing the importance of the work some of the cities are paying the salaries of the Travelers' Aid workers in part at least from municipal funds. In Portsmouth, Va., one of the railroad companies has contributed \$50 a month towards the salary of a worker.

As a phase of protective work, policewomen are being employed in many of the camp cities, in a number of instances the salary being paid by the city. St. Paul has a colored policewoman for work with the colored girls. The county and city commissioners of Charlotte, N. C., have voted to appropriate \$5,000 for the maintenance for a year of a reformatory for women, part of which is to be designated as a detention home for delinquent girls. In Lawton, Okla., and a number of other cities, plans for a detention home for girls and women are under way.

The passage of curfew laws in Burlington, Vt., and Gettysburg, Pa., and the agitation for such laws in other cities, are outgrowths of the movement to safeguard the girls and to retain normal relationships in a time of abnormal conditions.

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Woman's Work in War Time

In the successful prosecution of interesting plans for the soldiers and in the furtherance of activities of all kinds, women and women's organizations throughout the country are playing a large part. Behind home and community entertainment, the development of work for girls, the establishment of rest rooms for the women friends and relatives of the soldiers, the provision of sleeping and living accommodations, and the establishment of canteens and many of the soldiers' clubs, stand thousands of loyal American women. Active in the work of raising money as have been the Daughters of the American Revolution and the State Federation of Women's Clubs of Ohio in giving thousands of dollars for the establishment of hotels and rest rooms at Chillicothe, generous and self-sacrificing in contributing their time, energy and devotion, the women of America are performing a large service in preparing the National Army for its task in the world war.

The Playground and Recreation Association of America wishes to express the deepest appreciation of the services rendered by the National Board of the Y. W. C. A., the State Divisions of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense, the Drama League of America, the National League for Women's Service, the churches, Chambers of Commerce, Rotary Clubs, Knights of Columbus, Jewish Societies, fraternal organizations and the hundreds of local societies which are making possible through their cooperation a community organization for soldiers and sailors which is felt by the Army and Navy Commissions on Training Camp Activities to be so important a part of the preparation of the new army.

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Hartford, Conn.
Plainfield, N. J.
Portland, Maine
Washington, D. C.
New York City
New Britain, Conn.
Bridgeport, Conn.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Boston, Mass.
Detroit, Mich.
New York City
Springfield, Mass.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Cleveland, Ohio
Memphis, Tenn.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Augusta, Maine
Toronto, Canada
New York City
New York City
La Jolla, Cal.
South Bend, Ind.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Chicago, Ill.
New York City
Washington, D.C.
New York City
Winnipeg, Canada
Naugatuck, Conn.

“OUR boys are going to France; they are going to face conditions that we do not like to talk about, that we do not like to think about. They are going into a heroic enterprise, and heroic enterprises involve sacrifices. I want them armed; I want them adequately armed and clothed by their Government; but I want them to have invisible armor to take with them. I want them to have an armor made up of a set of social habits replacing those of their homes and communities, a set of social habits and a state of social mind born in the training camps, a new soldier state of mind, so that when they get overseas and are removed from the reach of our comforting and restraining and helpful hand, they will have gotten such a state of habits as will constitute a moral and intellectual armor for their protection overseas.”

NEWTON D. BAKER